

30,000 WOMEN IN SUFFRAGE PARADE

Monster Demonstration in New York Streets For Over Four Hours

(By the Associated Press).

New York, Oct. 25.—Fifth avenue for four hours today was given over to the largest woman's suffrage parade ever witnessed anywhere. It was the women's appeal to place New York at the election on November 2 among the States which have given women the right to vote.

Participated in by women from every State in the Union and from more than twenty foreign countries by women from every phase of business, professional, educational, artistic and official life, the parade extended from Washington Square to Central Park, and although it began shortly after 3 o'clock, it was long after dark when the last marchers had finished.

Suffrage leaders estimated that 30,000 women were in line. In addition, there were 5,000 men representing, the leaders said, only about half of the men who had signed pledges that they would participate. Throughout the line of march, sidewalks, balconies, and windows were filled with spectators. Both sides of Fifth avenue, with the yellow-bannered women marchers moving between, were banked throngs of people, estimated by the police to exceed 200,000. There were thirty bands and, it was said, 15,000 yellow banners.

The weather was ideal, with the bright October sun illuminating the varied features of the pageant as it moved up the thoroughfare, where the noise of traffic had given way to music mingled with the cheers of women. A brisk breeze, fluttering the myriads of banners and streamers, gave a touch of lively animation to the parade. As darkness fell, the lights of shops still disclosed the seemingly endless lines of marchers, eight and sixteen abreast.

Of the various features of the parade none attracted more attention than several babies pushed in baby carriages and heralded by banners "Votes for Women."

One baby, wheeled by its mother, occupied an open space half a block long. It was wildly cheered.

New Jersey women who lost their fight for suffrage last Tuesday carried a placard inscribed "delayed, but not defeated."

Miss Alberta Hill, the grand marshal of the parade, stated that every every department of business and professional life, from factories to colleges, were represented.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Dr. Mary Walker, Mrs. Herbert Carpenter, Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Miss Rosalie Jones, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Miss Fola La Follette were among the scores of women who headed various sections.

FOR LONE LIGHTHOUSE CHILD.

Maine Sends Teacher To Isolated Stations On The Coast.

(Bangor (Maine) correspondence) A unique experiment has been undertaken by the Maine State Department of Education in the education of lighthouse children.

Maine has, on account of its irregular coast line, an unusual number of lighthouses, and many of these are at isolated off-shore points. All lighthouses are, of course, located on United States Government reservations.

For several years the State has recognized the needs of the lighthouse children and has provided for their schooling by a law which admits them free to tuition in any public school of the State. For a large number of the children the law makes adequate provision, since some of the stations are near to public schools. Ten or 12 stations, however, are so remote from schools that the law is of small avail.

For the benefit of these very remote and isolated stations the Department of Education is now adopting a modification of the idea of the traveling teacher, which has been in practice for some time in parts of Europe. As funds would not permit of the employment of a separate station, a teacher has been engaged to spend her entire time, save for a few weeks in winter, in going from one station to another.

Her duty is to provide outlines of work and study, remain with the children a few weeks directing and testing their work, and leave with the mother suggestions for carrying it on until her next visit.

The Lighthouse Bureau of the national Government is taking much interest in the experiment and furnishes the teacher with transportation on Government tenders. While the plan is as yet in an experimental stage, having been in operation only since July 1, it already promises to prove effective.

California privet is one of the best plants for a hedge. Three year old plants over two feet high cost \$1.50 a dozen.

WOMAN'S MOVEMENT SET BACK 100 YEARS BY WAR

This the View of Olive Schreiner Who Thinks With Women Voting Wars Will Be No More.

(Marion B. Cothren, in the Brooklyn Eagle)

"This war has set back civilization and the woman movement one hundred years," said Olive Schreiner, as we sat talking together late one afternoon in her drawing room at the Kensington Palace Mansion in London, a few days after the adjournment of the International Women's Congress at The Hague. Her unusually brilliant eyes seemed literally on fire as she spoke, and her face, always changing in expression, grew for the moment set and tense.

Could this be true I wondered, when in London I had seen and heard of women performing tasks never before undertaken by them; when day after day they were entering new fields hitherto forbidden.

Must Repair Ravages Of War.

"The ravages of war must be repaired," said Olive Schreiner, who as a South African and a daughter of a missionary of South Africa, was brought into close contact with the ravages of war in that country. "It is women," she insisted, "who must repair the damage by an increased child-bearing and rearing. This does not mean the progress of the woman movement. Neither does the present entrance for women into all kinds of industries. That means sweating, low pay, long hours, and further struggle for the emancipation of woman from 'industrial slavery'."

Olive Schreiner's mind is so wonderfully alert and her fluent picturesque expressions come tumbling out so fast that the closest attention is necessary to follow her. I finally interrupted to ask whether she thought the present war would hasten woman suffrage in England and in Europe, and I told her that at the International Congress, Frau Lida Heymann, of Germany, had said that war meant a longer period of waiting for those who are striving for the ballot. Olive Schreiner agreed, saying that woman suffrage was the result of culture and the higher type of civilization, things temporarily destroyed by war. With their loss went the immediate hope of woman's enfranchisement.

Harder To Obtain Suffrage.

Miss Schreiner pointed out that one of the results of the war would be to decrease the number of men, and so to bring about a condition where men were definitely outnumbered by women. This militated against woman obtaining the vote. She reminded me that it was in South Africa and in America's Western States, where women were in the minority, that the vote was most easily won. In the Eastern States the fight was more difficult and prolonged.

"Suffrage is the root end of peace," explained Mrs. Schreiner. "War will not pass away until women share in the control of government." She declared that she had been a pacifist ever since she was 9 years old, that she believed absolutely in nonresistance, and that in her mind peace and woman suffrage were inseparable.

Admires Jane Addams.

"She told me that on the previous evening she had for the first time met Jane Addams, whom she had so long admired; that she belonged to the woman's peace party in England, as did Jane Addams in America."

"Let those who do not believe in suffrage keep out of this peace party," continued Mrs. Schreiner, "but it is the only one I will join, because woman suffrage is one of its fundamental principles. There are other parties open to those who do not believe in suffrage, but I always oppose any compromise on these lines. Suffrage is the strength of the peace movement."

Horrors of War Time.

As our conversation drifted into a discussion of the horrors of war, and the sufferings of the women and children, I told Mrs. Schreiner of the streaming tears of the London newspaper reporter, who had told me about the little victims of the Lusitania he had seen at Queenstown; of the bitterness and grief of a Belgian soldier, as he pictured to me the birth of his baby in a cave in Belgium.

Even in London itself I had seen terror written on the faces of the wives and children of the German shopkeepers who were raided by the English mobs. It was the plight of these German women and children that made Sylvia Pankhurst defy the mob in Old Fort, on the East Side of London. I had seen her one night standing in front of a German meat shop in Old Fort road with the mob swirling around her and shouting: "Lynch her! Lynch her!" But she never wavered, even though hundreds of other shops were made into kindling wood. That one at least was spared for the time being.

She Saw War In South Africa.

Every line of Mrs. Schreiner's face expressed sympathy as I talked. One could feel almost without knowing her history that it was the kind of sympathy which comes only through personal experience and suffering. The South African war was again a reality.

"If it were only men to be killed," she cried, "there would always be more men provided. It is when we

have Belgium as it is today that we can point to a successful war. History has always shown that without this kind of warfare nobody would win. War is never successful until it is waged against women and children, until they are ravaged, until their homes are laid waste and their country devastated."

The torture of these helpless non-combatants seemed to torture her, for her eyes filled with tears and her voice trembled. When she had finished I rose to leave, feeling that I understood as never before the depth and the significance of the pacifism of Olive Schreiner.

Farm Machinery Investment.

A difficult problem on the American farm is to decide how much and what kind of machinery should be purchased. Some farms are so overstocked with machinery that the depreciation, interest and repairs eat up much of the profits.

Assuming the average depreciation on machinery at 10 per cent and the interest on the money invested at 6 per cent, we have an average yearly expense of approximately \$13 on each \$100 invested in machinery. A man who has \$1,500 worth of machinery would have \$195 expense on this alone in interest and depreciation. If his work could be done with half this amount, he could save \$97.50. This would be equivalent to the interest on \$1,625 at 6 per cent.

A farm of 80 acres cannot profitably use 4-horse machinery because 3 horses should do the work on a farm of this size. In buying machinery too large in proportion to the size of the farm unnecessary expense is added. This comes not only in the increased cost of machinery but also in the maintenance of any extra horses required.

Peace Is Best.

The farmer has no greater enemy than war. He has no greater need than peace. And peace is the mission and the duty of a republic. A republic is a form of government fitted for minding its own business. Its business is mainly justice, sanitation, education and peace. With fair play, good schools and security, the farmer can do all the rest for himself.—David Starr Jordan.

As swine growing is the natural adjunct of dairying, so sheep is the natural accompaniment of extensive wheat farming. The ability to utilize and turn to account what would otherwise be waste products is the determining factor in each case.

NEAT BUTTER PRINTS.

The most attractive package for butter is the pound print, which can be wrapped in a parchment paper, and the whole enclosed in a pasteboard carton. This kind of a package is convenient to handle and the covering keeps out dust, dirt and foreign odors. Some customers, however, prefer the butter packed in their own jars or crocks. Printed should be worth 1 or 2 cents more per pound.

GET THE BEST PRICES.

Proper grading is necessary in order to get the best prices from many crops. This is especially true of apples and other products that sell on appearance. A few poor apples in a lot will lower the selling price to that of the poor apples. Better sell No. 1 and No. 2 stock in well graded packages.

Rules that Pay in Picking Apples.

R. S. Mackintosh, horticultural specialist of the Agricultural Extension Division, Minnesota College of Agriculture, has prepared these profitable rules to govern picking and packing:

- Pick by hand.
- Cool before packing.
- Grade carefully.
- Put only one variety, grade, and size in a package.
- Pack tight.
- Mark on outside the variety, grade, size, and grower's or packer's name.

Use of Soda.

In cooking, it often saves fuel, time, and flours. String beans, beets, green peas, or onions require a great deal of time for boiling in order to make them palatable, and by adding a generous pinch of soda to the water in which they are boiled, they will become tender in an hour's time without injuring the flavor.

American Meat Products In China.

The Chinese people very rarely eat beef, and its use is practically confined to the foreign residents of the empire.

The Chinese are extremely fond of pork, but it would be impossible for American firms to ship barreled pork to China and meet the competition of the native-grown article. Good Chinese pork sells at retail at a far cheaper rate than it can possibly be put on the market in the United States, to say nothing of the freight cost half way around the world. The new trade in Chinese pork which has sprung up between southern China ports and England is a profitable one, owing to the cheap price of the hog. Pork grown in south China is said to be a very good article, comparing favorably with American pork. Consul General Samuel S. Knabenshue.

Nature ever refuses to give something for nothing. Even the forest-grown nut has a hard shell to be cracked before its kernel can be eaten.

NAME WORKER IN TRYON DISTRICT

Chicago Woman Will Teach in Mountain Parts of North Carolina

By H. E. C. BRYANT, Washington Staff Correspondent.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Announcement has been made by the Southern Industrial Educational Association at its headquarters in this city, that Miss Mary H. Large, of Chicago, has been engaged as a field teacher and worker and assigned to instruct mountain handicraft workers in the region about Tryon.

The selection by Miss Large, followed a request made at the June meeting of the board of trustees by Captain Sharp, President of the Mountain Industries Association of Tryon, for an instructor capable of teaching better methods of weaving and basket making.

The Mountain Industries Association was the outgrowth of a desire to aid the mountain people of the South in preserving the rapidly disappearing hand arts of weaving basket work, pottery making, feather work, etc.

In the three years of its existence the association has put in the hands of those mountain workers more than \$4,000 proceeds of the sale of articles made by them.

These articles include old time linsey-woolsey, dimity table covers, fringed bedspreads with knotted or tufted designs, towels, coverlets with patterns known by names brought from England and Scotland by the first settlers in the mountains, splint and willow baskets, cotton rag rugs of the old "hit-or-miss" design, fans of turkey peacock, guinea and duck feathers, etc. At present, it is stated these articles are disposed of direct at the mountain industries house at Tryon, the money realized being paid to the producers of the articles.

Dairy Hints.

Many milkers object to brushing a cow's sides and washing the udder because it requires ten minutes' time. Such men have no business handling cows.

Milk containing less than 20 per cent of butter-fat cannot be churned at a temperature below fifty degrees, but milk containing 35 per cent or more can be churned at lower temperature with good results.

A five-dollar bill will buy a defective in the form of a Babcock tester, which will show up every cow in the herd that does not earn her keep.

STILL USE GUNFLINTS.

Natives In Tropics Have Old Flintlock Muskets.

Wall Street Journal. Down in a Wall street office the war stocks were being discussed, and also the truth or falsity of the large orders said to have been received by various industrial corporations. From this the conversation turned on improved war appliances and then some one said:

"Yes, but I know a man who is still making and selling the old-fashioned gunflint."

There was some comment on this, and then the speaker said that his friend had a large factory in England for the making of gunflints and exported thousands of them every year. "They are used in various tropical countries where the natives still use the old flintlock muskets," said the speaker. "Then there are several countries where the British Government sees to it that no modern arms reach the hands of the natives. The government permits the sale of the old flintlock for the killing of game, but would at once confiscate any more modern styles of firearm. My friend goes ahead year after year making the old gunflints and finding a good sale for them, but I don't think that the present war has caused any increase in the output of his factory."

To be a philosopher all you have to do is to preach what you don't practice.

Good advice—If you have anything to say to a mule, say it to his face.

It is not long grass, but that which is short, fresh and crisp that delights the benefits fowls.

Cream which ripens slowly is likely to have a bitter flavor.

FAILURE OF "606"

Are you one of those who used "606" or "B14" and found it a failure? Have you been to Hot Springs and returned un cured? Have you taken the Mercury and Potash treatment and obtained only temporary relief? Have you suffered from Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Malaria, Chronic Constipation, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver or Kidney Trouble, Enlarged Glands in Neck or Groin, or Scrofula without being benefited by any treatment? If so, write for our 160-page book, FREE, showing how to obtain a permanent and positive cure. All correspondence confidential.

THE C. E. GALLAGHER MEDICINE CO., Room 122 1622 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.